HAZCOM Program

OVERVIEW

- Brief to the command on the program responsibilities
- Verify HAZCOM containers are labeled
- Verify Material Safety Data Sheets
- Unit is trained in HAZCOM
- Proper storage
- Hazardous materials are disposed
- Describe how spills are cleaned up
- Develop emergency response procedures
- Execute work practice controls and PPE requirements
- Communicate applicable information to affected personnel

Program Elements and Responsibilities

- Identify and list hazardous chemicals in their workplaces
- Obtain MSDSs and labels for each hazardous chemical
- Implement a written HAZCOM program
- Communicate hazard information to employees

HAZMAT Definition

- Any material which because of it’s quantity, concentration, physical, or infectious characteristics may pose a substantial health hazard to humans and/or the environment when released or spilled

Purpose of the HAZCOM Program

- OSHA requires that all employers provide information to their employees on the hazardous chemicals they are exposed to

HAZCOM Program Requirements

- Provide employees with a list of the hazardous chemicals (communicate all information to employees)

Exposures

- The combination of factors such as amount, type, toxicity, route of entry, and duration
  - ***Acute Exposure***: short-term exposure of seconds, minutes, or hours (1 work shift or less)
  - ***Chronic Exposure***: long duration or repeated exposures (more than 1 work shift)

Routes of Entry

- Four methods of how a hazardous substance may enter the body
  - ***Inhalation***: breathing of fumes, vapors, mists, gas, or dusts (most common)
  - ***Ingestion***: taken internally by eating or swallowing
  - ***Injection***: accidental injection during a puncture wound or from pressurized fluid
  - ***Absorption***: direct skin contact

Physical Hazards

- Combustibles
- Explosives
- Oxidizers
- Flammables
- Radiation
- Unstable Reactives
- Compressed Gases

Examples of Flammable and Combustible Liquids

- Flammable liquids
  - Isopropyl alcohol
  - Propane
  - Solvents such as acetone, paint thinner
  - Fuels such as gasoline, kerosene
  - Aerosol cans

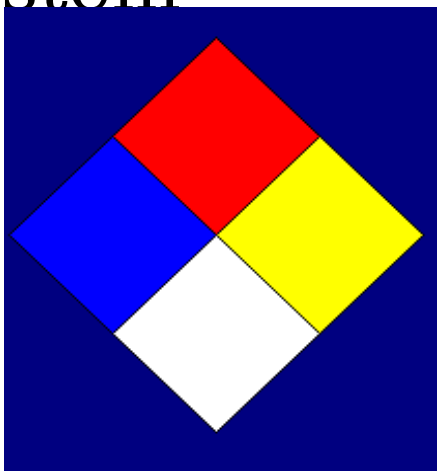
- Combustible liquids
  - Oil
  - Greases and lubricants
  - Oil based paint

Labels

- Labels shall include the following information
  - Name & address of chemical manufacturer or distributor
  - Identity of hazardous chemicals
  - Appropriate hazard warnings
    - Danger
    - Warning
    - Caution

NFPA Labels

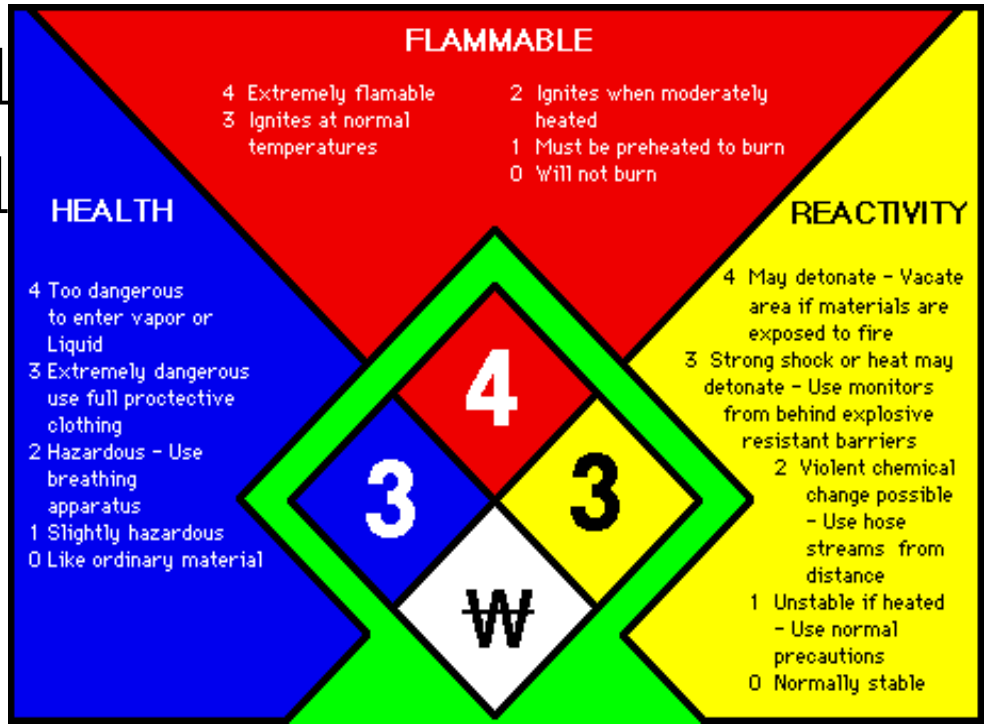
- Color coded, numerical rating system
  - Blue = Health
  - Red = Flammability
  - Yellow = Instability
  - White = Special hazard information



- Will be located near main entrances, fire alarm panels, or on outside entrance doors
- Provide at-a-glance hazard information

NFPA Labels cont.

- 4= Deadly Hazard
- 3= Severe Hazard
- 2= Moderate Hazard
- 1= Slight Hazard
- 0= No Hazard



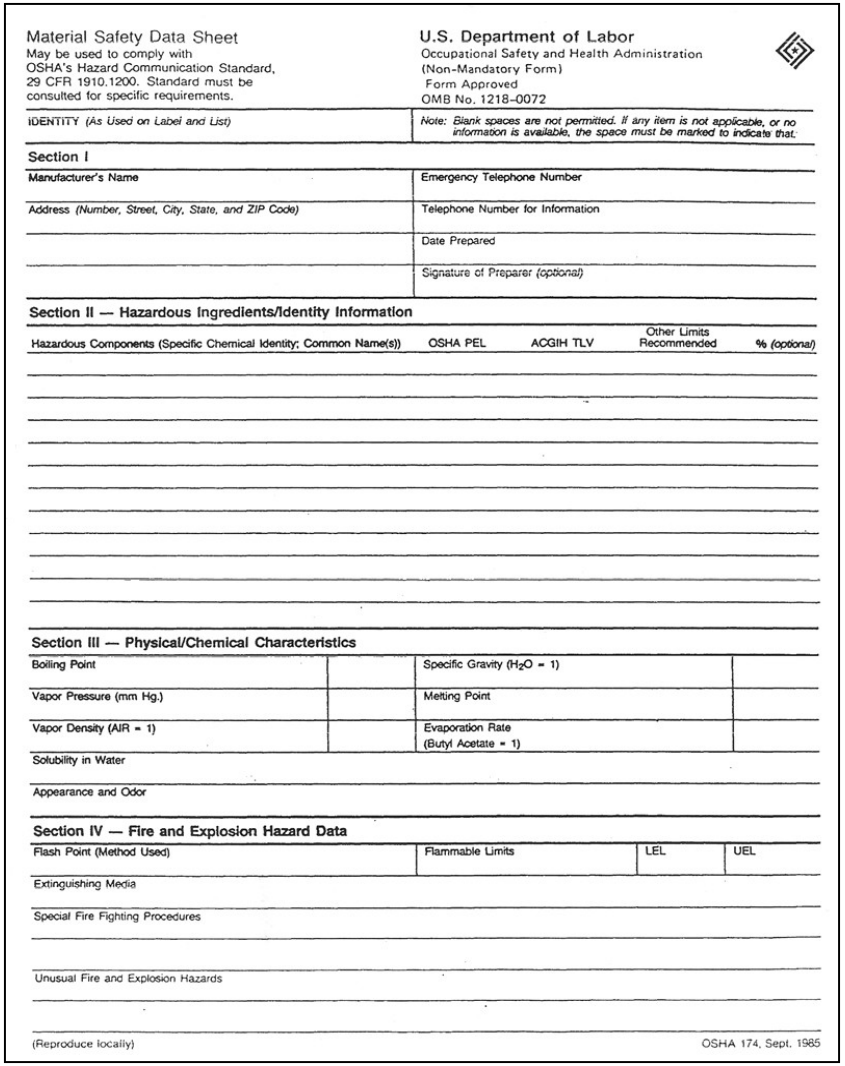
MSDS

MSDS will provide:

- Company information
- Hazardous ingredients
- Physical data
- Fire and explosion data
- Health hazard data
- Reactivity data
- Spill and leak procedures
- Special protection information
- Special precautions
- PPE requirements

MSDS cont.

- MSDSs can be obtained from:
  - Supply Dept
  - Manufacturer
  - Safety office
- Employers shall provide MSDS



Material Safety Data Sheet
May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1218-0072

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name

Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)

Emergency Telephone Number

Telephone Number for Information

Date Prepared

Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II — Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)

Section III — Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point		Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)		Melting Point	
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)		Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	

Solubility in Water

Appearance and Odor

Section IV — Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL

Extinguishing Media

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

(Reproduce locally)

OSHA 174, Sept. 1985

MSDS cont.

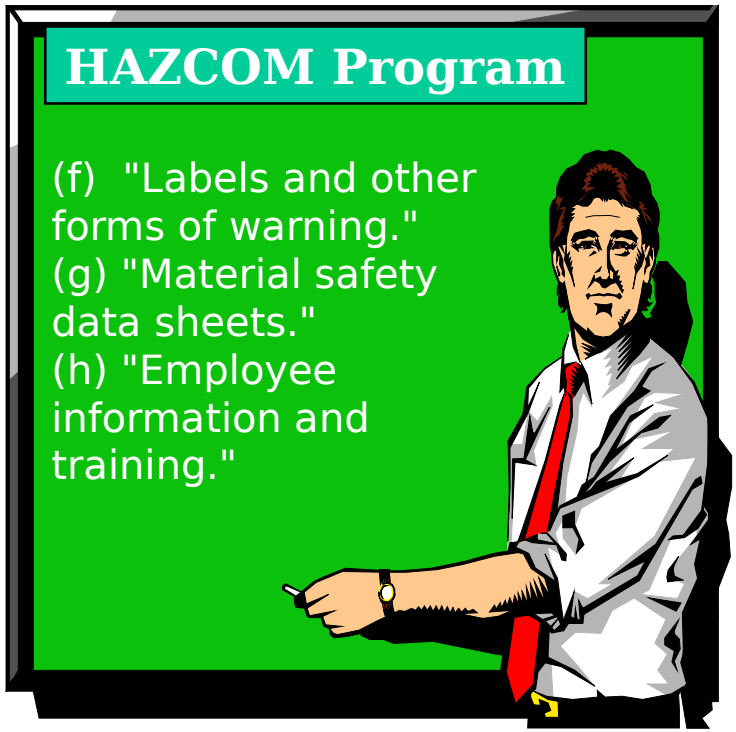
- MSDS
  - Shall be unique to the chemical and manufacturer's name
  - Must be readily available and accessible
  - May be kept in a central location at the primary workplace
  - Can be obtained through the HMRIS

HAZMAT Training

- Involves the procurement, labeling, issuing, storage, handling and use for all HM
- Adequate measures to eliminate or minimize hazardous substances
    - Engineering
    - Administrative
    - PPE

Training

- Required for all personnel who are exposed to hazardous materials in their work area
- Will be conducted
  - At the time of initial assignment
  - Whenever a new hazard is introduced into their work area



Training Will Include

- Explanation of the HAZCOM program
- Hazards of chemicals
- Protective measures
- How to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical

Training Will Include cont.

- The HAZCOM standard and its requirements
- Operations in their work areas where hazardous chemicals are present
- Location and availability of the written hazard communications plan

Flammable & Combustible Liquid Storage

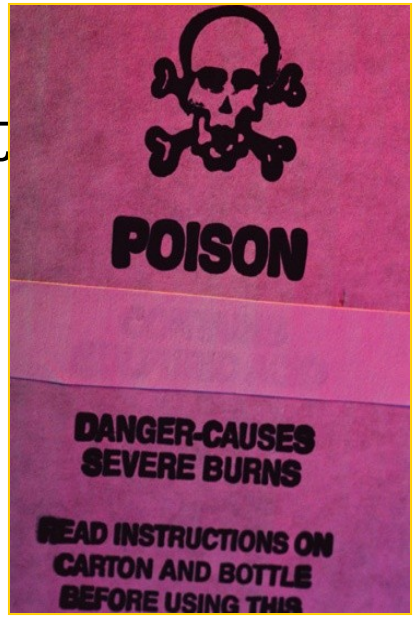
- All flammable liquids will be stored in an approved flammable locker
- Combustible liquids will be stored separately from the flammable liquids

Safe Handling Basics

- Read the manufacturer’s label
- Practice good housekeeping
- Clean up spills immediately
- Only use approved metal safety containers
- Use HAZMAT in adequately ventilated areas
- Keep flammable liquids away from ignition sources

HAZMAT First Aid

- Take the following first aid actions for HAZMAT emergencies:
  - Eyes: Flush with water for 15 minutes
  - Skin: Wash with soap and wat
  - Inhalation: Move to fresh air
  - Swallowing: Get emergency medical assistance



Supervisor Responsibilities

- Attend HAZMAT training
- Document all training/employees etc..
- Ensure each work center is inspected
- Ensure inventory of all HAZMAT documented
- Report HAZMAT mishaps to unit or higher authority

Supervisor Responsibilities cont.

- Substitute less hazardous materials whenever possible
- Ensure MSDSs are readily available to all users
- Maintain HAZMAT in approved and labeled containers
- Properly dispose of outdated or unwanted HAZMAT in accordance with local instructions

PPE

- PPE must suit the haz
  - Safety glasses or goggl
  - Protective gloves
  - Protective clothing
  - Respirator or mechanic ventilation

HAZMAT Inventory

- Provide employees with an inventory of chemicals known to be present in the workplace, using an identity that is referenced on the appropriate MSDS

HAZMAT Procurement

- Don’t order more than

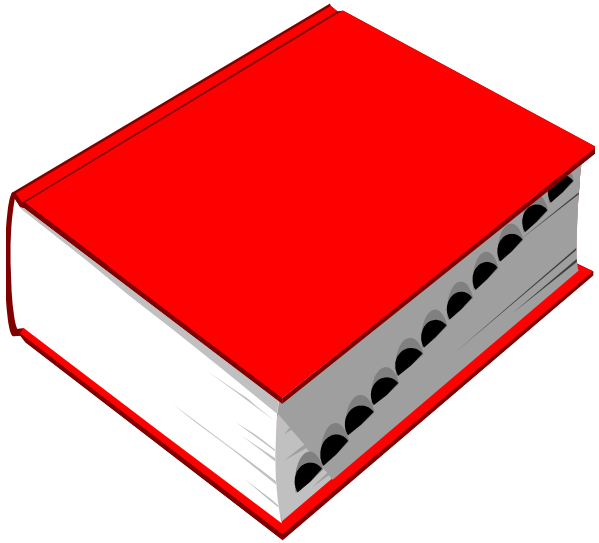
  is needed for the job

  – Prevent excess accumulation

  – Shelf life expiration

References

- NAVMC DIR 5100.8, Chapter 17
- 29 CFR 1910.120
- 29 CFR 1910.1200
- BO 5090.0
- MCO P5090.2A

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